

Our Public Lands

Winter 1967

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Yukon Outpost

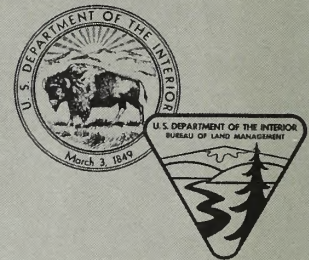
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Cover picture: Native Alaskan children from a Yukon village enjoy the accordion music of Anton Merly at a community dance. (Cover photos and all photos on pp. 12-13 by Elmer Shaw.)

Photos with "Rigors of Robbers' Roost" story, pp. 6-7, by Bridenstine, Dillon, Mont.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Boyd L. Rasmussen, Director

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—a Department of Conservation—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

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Franklin Bradford, Editor.

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Official Alaska Purchase Centennial emblem.

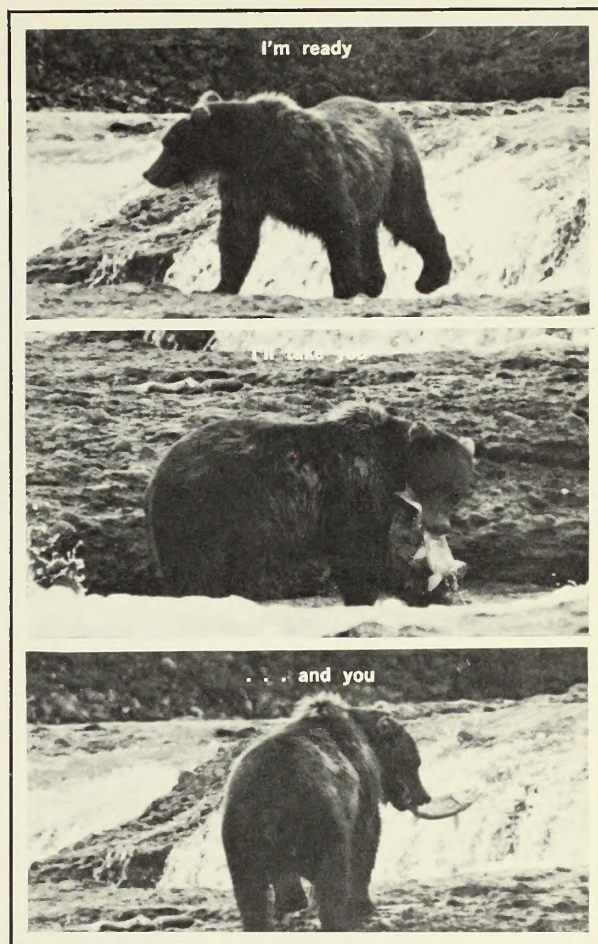
Signs Removed To Preserve Beauty

BLM Arizona Director Fred J. Weiler reports that 610 signs have been found "in trespass" on public lands in the State and are in the process of being removed. "We have instructed all signowners to remove these signs immediately, and cooperation thus far has been good, with approximately 160 signs removed to date," Weiler said. The BLM action supports efforts by the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty to protect scenic outdoor attractions.

BLM To Speed Up Oregon Timber Salvage

Bureau of Land Management Director Boyd L. Rasmussen has moved to speed up the salvage of an estimated 500 million board feet of timber damaged and killed by a fire which swept 26,000 acres of prime public forest lands in western Oregon in August. Acting quickly to avert insect attack and reduce fire hazard, Rasmussen got emergency permission from Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall to waive Government regulations to get the fire-raked timber under removal contracts not later than December 31, 1967.

Mr. Bear Goes A 'fishin'



Human anglers might well envy the fishing prowess of this big brown bear, photographed taking salmon from the McNeill River in Alaska.

(Pictures by Jim Lee, Bureau of Land Management.)

Desert Game Range Boundaries Changed

The Department of the Interior has adjusted the boundaries of the 2,200,000-acre Desert Game Range in Nevada as a result of a joint study by its Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Department is transferring approximately 600,000 acres from the preserve into multiple-use management by BLM, and is assigning the remaining 1,583,000 acres to BSF&W for management as the Desert National Wildlife Range. Until now, the range has been administered jointly by the two agencies.

The Range was established 30 years ago to preserve desert bighorn sheep and compatible big game species. The BLM-BSF&W study shows that most habitat of the bighorns is in that portion of the range north of U.S. Highway 95, the area assigned to the BSF&W.

Outpost on the Yukon



Archie Juneby checks salmon drying on racks. Later, the fish are smoked for 2 or 3 weeks.

Gold! Gold! GOLD! This was a familiar cry in the saloons of Eagle, Alaska, at the turn of the century. In those days it was one of the rip-roaringest frontier outposts on the mighty Yukon River.

Prospectors, miners, gamblers, and Cheechakos were stampeding down the river from Dawson by the hundreds, hell-bent on striking it rich. Eagle, located just 10 miles west of the international boundary and 120 miles below the Arctic Circle, was the main port of entry from Canada. In its heyday, the lusty town boasted a population of nearly 3,000 eager pioneer men—and a few women seeking their fortunes by indirect methods.

Today, as Alaska prepares to observe the centennial of its purchase by the United States from Russia, attention will be directed to those early days when Eagle seethed with gold fever and quivered a bit under the feet of hardy sourdoughs.

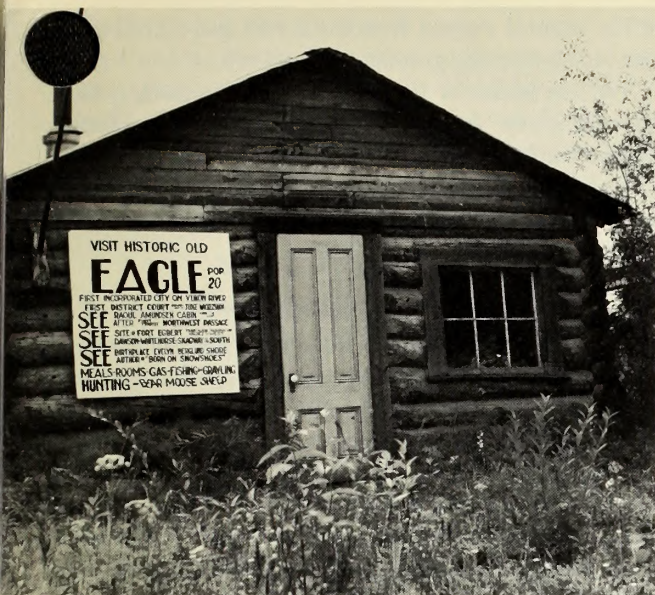
Site of Early Fort

From 1899 to 1911 Eagle was the site of historic Fort Egbert, established by the U.S. Army to keep law and order in the far north frontier. Capt. Billy Mitchell, now famous for his dispute with superiors about the future use of airpower in national defense, was once stationed here.

The fort's big mule barn still stands, complete with brass nameplates for each Army mule. The old parade ground has been converted to a bumpy, grass-covered landing strip for Bureau of Land Management aircraft.



By ELMER W. SHAW
BLM Resource Utilization Specialist



Eagle's original City Hall.

and small commercial planes. Nearby, dozens of picturesque log cabins built by early day miners stand abandoned, their sod-caked roofs sagging from slow decay.

Incorporated in 1901 under a charter signed by Teddy Roosevelt, Eagle is the oldest city in interior Alaska. But down through the years, population has dwindled to only 15 or 20 persons, mostly colorful old-timers and retired miners.

Community Still Active

Even so, Eagle is a surprisingly active community. It is the site of a BLM fire guard station, one of BLM's newest and most delightful campgrounds, a native village about 3 miles upriver where Indians still catch king salmon in their fish wheels, two airstrips, a post office, a U.S. Customs Office, a small sawmill, a trading post, a library containing some 1,500 volumes, a U.S. Weather Bureau station, a combination restaurant and lodge, a schoolhouse without students, a courthouse which now serves as jail, theater, meeting hall, and library—all this in a town occupied by about a dozen men and two women.

Located at the north end of the scenic Taylor Highway, Eagle is becoming a vacation retreat for summer tourists. Last year it attracted visitors from as far away as California and New York. They especially liked its secluded relaxed atmosphere, for Eagle is unique. It is not plagued with TV commercials, telephones, bars, and bright lights. There is no other place quite like it in all of Alaska.

ALASKA MILESTONES

1741—Vitus Bering, sailing under Russian flag, sighted the St. Elias Mountains in southeastern Alaska.

1742—Opening of Russian exploitation of Alaska and establishment of fur trade.

1774-92—British, Spanish, and French expeditions explored Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

1784—Gregor Shelikov founded first Russian colony in America at Three Saints Bay, now called Kodiak.

1791-1818—First Charter, Russian American Fur Co., managed by Alexander Baranof, "Lord of Alaska."

1867—Russia sold Alaska to the United States for \$7,200,000. U.S. Flag raised October 18 at Sitka, Alaska's first capital.

1878—First salmon cannery built.

1880—Richard Harris and Joe Juneau discovered gold-bearing quartz on Gastineau Channel, near present town of Juneau.

1873-1903—GOLD! Big strikes made in Canada's Klondike and in Alaska.

1912—Volcanic eruption at Katmai—one of the most violent in history—leaving in its aftermath "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes."

1915—Alaska Railroad construction started.

1917—University of Alaska established near Fairbanks.

1917—Mount McKinley National Park established.

1923—President Harding drove golden spike to signal official completion of the Alaska Railroad.

1935—Matanuska Valley farm project started by U.S. Government.

1939—Beginning of organized fire protection for interior forests.

1943—Attu and Kiska recaptured from Japanese.

1945—Alaska entered a period of new settlement and expansion.

1957—Oil strike at wildcat discovery well, Swanson River No. 1, on Kenai Peninsula.

1957—Inauguration of North Polar flights between Europe and Orient.

1957—More than 5 million acres of forest, range, and tundra went up in smoke.

1958—(June 30)—U.S. Congress voted statehood for Alaska.

1958 to present—Establishment of State government, courts, commissions, and functions.

1959—(Jan. 3)—President Eisenhower signed bill making statehood official.

1961—One of free world ballistic missile early warning system sites completed at Clear.

1963—Marine Highway opened between Prince Rupert, British Columbia and Haines, Alaska.

1964—(Mar. 27)—The Great Alaskan earthquake.

1964—Alaska's population reaches 250,000.

1967—The Alaska centennial.

RIGORS OF ROBBERS' ROOST

Is stolen gold still hidden somewhere along Montana's Virginia City-Bannack wagon trail?

By HANK NOLDAN
BLM Natural Resources Manager

Digging along the old Virginia City-Bannack wagon trail in the 1860's wasn't all for gold.

There were grave diggings, too, as outlaws and vigilantes fought and died along this 63-mile "hell's highway" in southwestern Montana.

The trail was the route over which millions of dollars in gold moved in the hectic days that followed discoveries in Grasshopper Creek and Alder Gulch. The cry of "gold" brought in a swarm of legitimate goldseekers, including "backwash" from the California diggings, but it also attracted hordes of hoodlums who sought bounty

at the point of a pistol from those who had laboriously removed it from the ground.

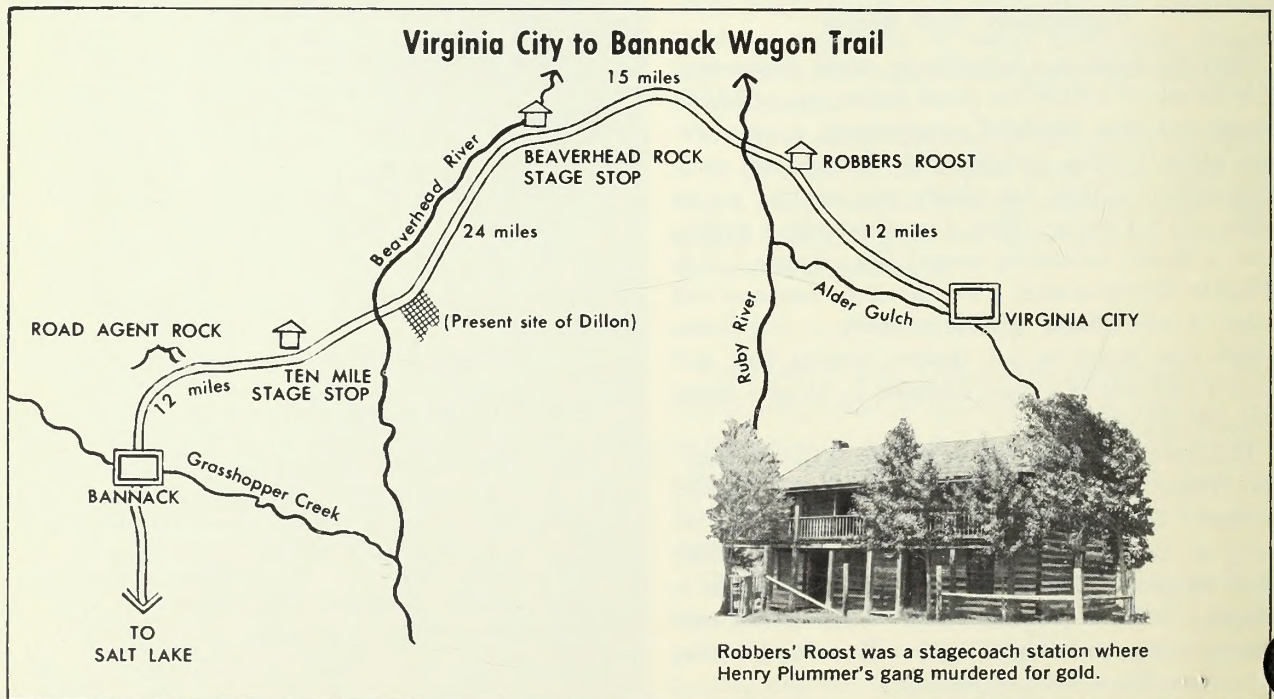
Yet, the leader of the outlaws was no outsider, but Bannack's own sheriff, Henry Plummer, whose pistol-parkin' road agents, it seems, used the shield of the law to cloak their nefarious deeds of murder and robbery—until the vigilantes caught up with them and stretched Plummer's neck at the end of a rope.

Ghostly Reminders Remain

Today, both Bannack and Virginia City are ghostly reminders of Montana gold rush days, with historic landmarks to preserve the memory of a dramatic chapter in the "taming of the West."

News of John White's discovery of gold on Grasshopper Creek, and a similar discovery by a Canadian Indian named Francois (Benetsee) Finlay in a tributary of the Clark Fork River, spread quickly. Yeomen and gentry as well as rogues and reprobates were soon streaming in to try their luck. Two years after a mining camp of Bannack was established, Montana became a territory with Bannack as its capital.

But meanwhile the feverish gold hunt turned up a richer deposit at Alder Gulch, and most of Bannack's population moved to new camps near Virginia City. So, in 1865 Bannack yielded the territorial capital designation to its more virile neighbor, 63 miles to the east, and the wagon trail between them became the route for gold movements out of the area to Salt Lake City and elsewhere.



In the typical manner of gold camps, Bannack had law and its destiny soon came under the rule of an outlaw gang led by Plummer, its Jekyll-Hyde bandit sheriff. History records that the gang marked men and coaches for plunder, used stage stops as hangouts and killed upwards to 100 men in the turbulent first few months of Bannack's existence.

Vigilantes Organized

To deal with the outlaws, a group of determined men banded themselves together as the "Vigilantes," taking the Vigilante oath "to arrest thieves and murderers and recover stolen property."

Robbers' Roost was a stagecoach station known as Pete Daly's place. Most of the ground floor was a bar-room, and the undivided upper floor a dancehall. A way-station for weary and thirsty travelers, it was an ideal meeting place for Plummer's band of some 50 men, whose password was "innocent." Many of these individuals were men of position in the mining camps. As unsuspected members of society in the camps in which they lived, they were able to mingle freely and to obtain advance knowledge of gold movements out of the valley.

They met regularly at "The Roost" to plan their operations, using the 63 miles of prairie, ravines, and brush-wood between Bannack and Virginia City to waylay their victims. Sometimes it was the stagecoach held up to rob its passengers; sometimes it was a miner who had started for home on horseback, only to be found later along the trail murdered and plundered of his gold.

Robbery and murder occurred every day, and a share of it took place right in "The Roost" itself.

Bloodstains on the Floor

Tales are told of bloodstains on the pine boards of the second-story floor, also the telltale trail leading from the center of the room to the head of the stairs. Other stains on the steps, and on the first floor, testified to the men who suddenly disappeared from the "diggins" and the trail.

More than 190 murders were attributed to this organization before the honest citizens of the area organized the Vigilantes and hunted down and hanged 21 road agents within a few weeks' time. Unfortunately, the Vigilantes were so diligent and speedy they forgot to find out where Plummer and his gang had buried enormous amounts of stolen gold. It has never been recovered, and no doubt still exists somewhere near Robbers' Roost.

With the hanging of Plummer and several of his gang, the reign of terror in Bannack was over and the more law abiding, though no less colorful inhabitants, went back to the excitement of taking over \$16 million in gold out of its bounty between 1862 and 1882.

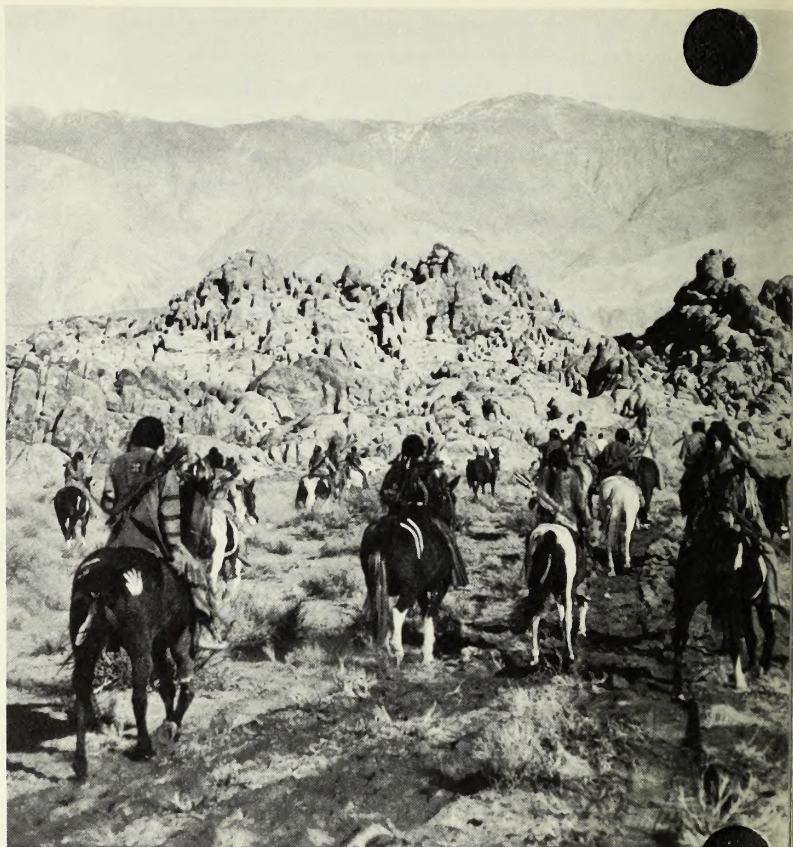
Now a ghost town, Bannack's present lure as a State park is its wealth of historic memories and its typical western atmosphere as depicted by buildings that remain. And Virginia City, restored as a tourist attraction, beckons travelers who wend their way through some of the West's most charming back country.



Gallows and graves of Henry Plummer and four members of his lawless road agents.

Splash of Splendor

**You'll love California's
famous Alabama Hills,
locale for movie westerns,
mecca for lovers of
things beautiful.**



Movie cowboys and Indians head for location of "How the West Was Won" in California's Alabama Hills.

The full beauty of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California doesn't really take your breath until you have seen the rugged eastern slope—the face that is turned toward Nevada.

The processes by which nature created mountains also produced deep valleys and rugged plateaus. The long, deep area along the eastern edge of these mountains is Owens Valley, a wondrous place of old lava flows, dead craters, hot springs, earthquake faults, and some of the most fantastic scenery imaginable.

Until Joseph Walker blazed trails through the region in 1834, the Paiute Indians enjoyed this wonderland all by themselves. Miners who followed Walker were in turn followed by cattlemen and ranchers. Today, however, over Walker's trails come tourists and sightseers to this wonderland of streams, lakes, mountains, and desert. Here in the very shadows of lofty Mount Whitney (14,496 feet), highest point in the United States outside of Alaska, the outdoor recreationist can explore

a land too picturesque for description. Leaving U.S. Highway 395 at Lone Pine, the traveler proceeds west to soon find himself in a unique area known as the Alabama Hills.

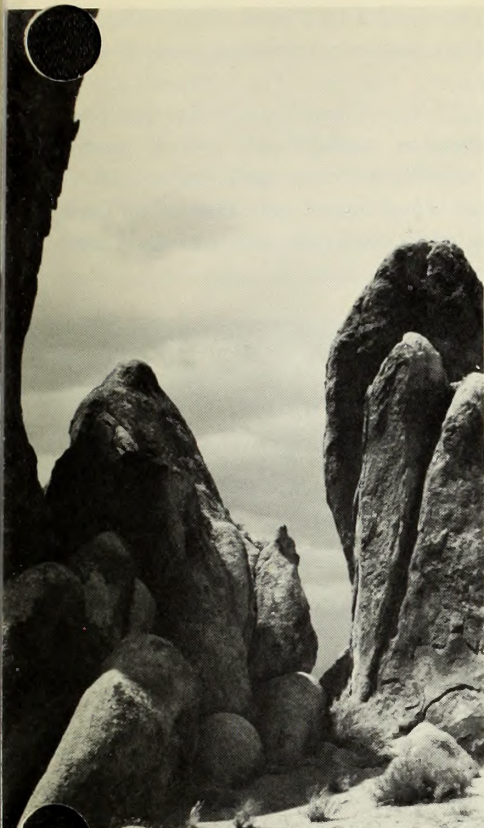
Year-Round Mecca

The Alabama Hills are a year-round mecca for thousands who wander among the many passageways, camp in the rocky grottos, and climb the granite heights to marvel at the fantastic formations. From afar, the Alabama Hills appear just a mass of granite, but as you get closer you are able to study the contorted shapes and natural colossi.

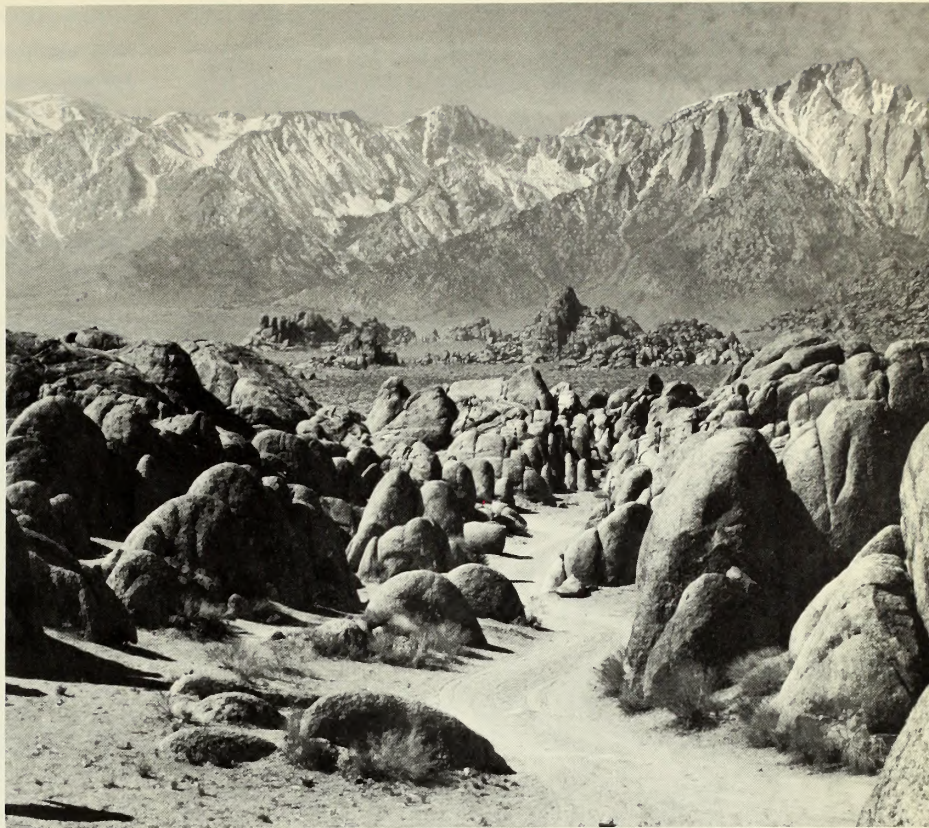
Contrary to what seems most logical, the Hills were not named for the State of Alabama. They were, however, named by Owens Valley pioneers whose sympathies were with the South. In 1862 a British-built war vessel entered the War of the States under a commission from the Confederacy. The ship, the "Alabama," was responsible for heavy destruction against the Union. In June of 1864, the "Alabama" was overtaken by a crack Union warship, and its career of destruction was ended. It was at this time that the Owens Valley pic

By **RALPH D. HERBERT**

BLM Resources Utilization Specialist, Sacramento, Calif.



Canyons of stone—rocky cathedrals which challenge and inspire.



The Alabama Hills are a part of the Sierra Nevada mountain range at the eastern perimeter of California's great Central Valley.

neers, in sympathy for the untimely end of the valiant vessel, gave its name to the grotesque rock formations now known as the Alabama Hills.

Much of the Alabama Hills, and the lands that surround them, are public domain under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The newly developed Deepest Valley Theatre, in the Hills, is operating on a special BLM land-use permit. This outdoor natural amphitheater attracts talent from all over the world and audiences from all over the continent.

Locale for Movies

One of the more readily recognized parts of the Alabama Hills has been named Movie Flats. Here, almost any time of year, a camera crew focuses on some of the best known movie and television talent. Movie Flats has been the site of more western films perhaps than any other place on the continent.

A 15-mile long granite wall, including Mount Whitney and five other peaks over 14,000 feet high, is a frequent movie stand-in for the Swiss Alps or the Himalayas. So, the towns of Bishop, Independence, and Lone Pine keep the welcome mat out for all who

deal in filmed fantasy.

As the scenic center of a large complex of public lands, the Alabama Hills, if kept in natural state, will serve as the hub for recreational development now planned for that region. Plans call for Movie Flats to remain untouched for the filming of motion picture or television westerns. The recreation site is to remain accessible to those who wish to roam the Hills and explore the many caves and granite columns. Camera fans always will be able to take pictures against the background of the ever-changing panorama of Mount Whitney and the Whitney Portals. Geological phenomena will continue to amaze all who come to gaze upon it.

California's rising population places ever-increasing demands on the public lands and resources of Owens Valley, but these demands are being met through multiple-use land management. Approximately 50,000 sheep trail through the western edge of the region; mining activities are evident in the northern portion; wildlife and botanical wonders may be seen almost everywhere.

The Alabama Hills—another of nature's marvels.

PURLOIN THAT PEBBLE?

*Don't do it if it's any part
of the ancient ruins protected
by the Antiquities Act.*

By **GORDON W. FLINT**
BLM Public Service Chief, Riverside, Calif.

Just one rock from old Fort Piute's silent walls, say, would certainly make an interesting conversational piece for your den.

Well, don't do it. Uncle Sam has a law for the "preservation of American antiquities," and it applies specifically to any "historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States."



The law is intended to protect ruins like these rock walls at old Fort Piute.

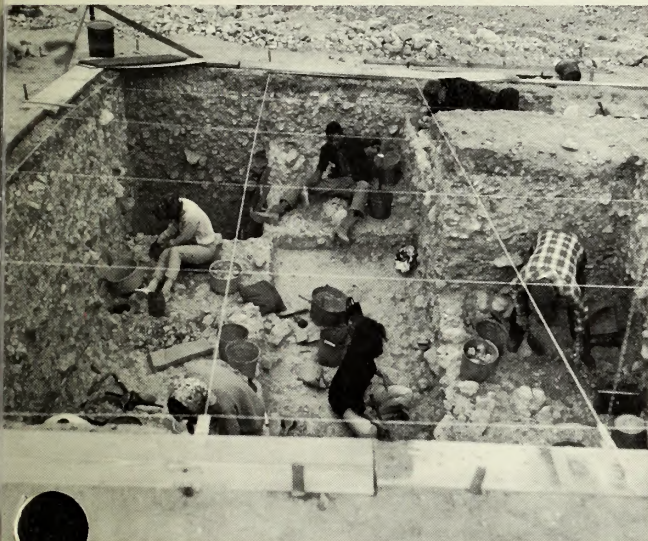
The public land of the West abounds in interesting examples of early man's art, manufacturing processes and everyday living habits. Some prime examples are found here in southern California, but there are others all over the West. Uncle Sam wants to preserve and protect these antiquities for the pleasure of all the people. Of course, he wants you to enjoy these things, too, but not in your den.

Yours To Enjoy

Roam the Yuha Desert near Coyote Wells and you may find intaglios fashioned in the desert floor by Indians long ago. Here the earth is hard-packed at the surface and imbedded with pebbles and small rocks. Indians made designs in this so called "desert pavement" by removing the rocks and pebbles covered with a dark "desert varnish" and exposing the lighter material underneath. The size and shape of these designs, which are not confined to this area, are limited only by the imagination of these artists of long ago.

Explore the hills and mountains of northern and eastern San Bernardino County and you are almost

tain to discover at least one set of petroglyphs, designs chipped into the rocks by people long forgotten. Near Barstow, at Coyote Dry Lake, stone chippings and other artifacts give evidence of habitation by prehistoric man. Near Midland, ruins of dwellings and broken pottery remain to tell of those who once lived there. Further to the north, the tumbled rock walls of Fort Piute mark the Old Immigrant Trail and remind us of the struggles and hardships of the early pioneers.



Careful excavations are carried out at Coyote Dry Lake under a permit granted to San Bernardino County Museum.

Unguarded but Protected

These sites lie unguarded on public land. Many others probably still are undiscovered. Perhaps, if you like to explore the mountains and deserts, you might find evidence of a now dead civilization—evidence not before glimpsed by modern man. And wouldn't that old jar look wonderful on the mantel over the fireplace in the family room? And that tiny portion of the cliff containing the petroglyphs—what a gem for the rock garden out by the pool? Again we say, "don't do it!"

As we said, these sites lie unguarded on public domain lands. But they are not unprotected. The Congress, on June 8, 1906, recognizing the need to protect these priceless relics, enacted the Antiquities Law. Any person who appropriates, excavates, injures, or destroys any of these objects without proper permission is subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

And "proper permission" referred to in the Antiquities Act is not easy to obtain. Permission for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological

sites, and the "gathering of articles of antiquity" may be granted by the secretary of the department of the Government having jurisdiction over the area (Secretary of Agriculture for National Forest Lands, Secretary of the Interior for Public Lands, etc.). But permits are granted only for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects. The act fur-



Ancient engravings, or intaglio designs, on the desert floor.

ther provides that any gatherings of objects shall be preserved in a public museum.

Regulations provide that in addition to arrest, fine and/or imprisonment, the articles taken without a permit may be seized wherever found and at any time. Incidentally, all persons employed by the Forest Service and Park Service are authorized to make arrests for violations of this law.

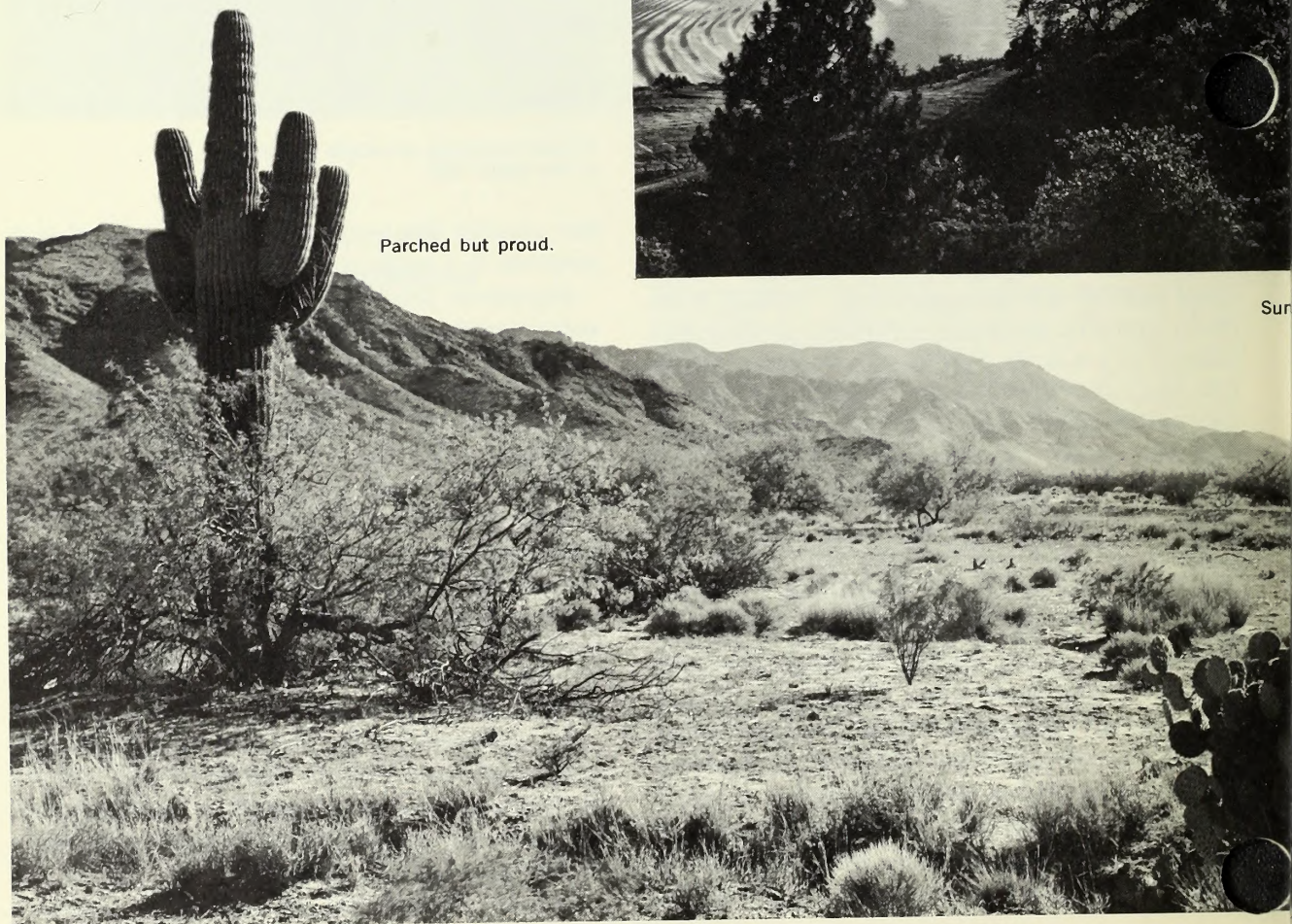
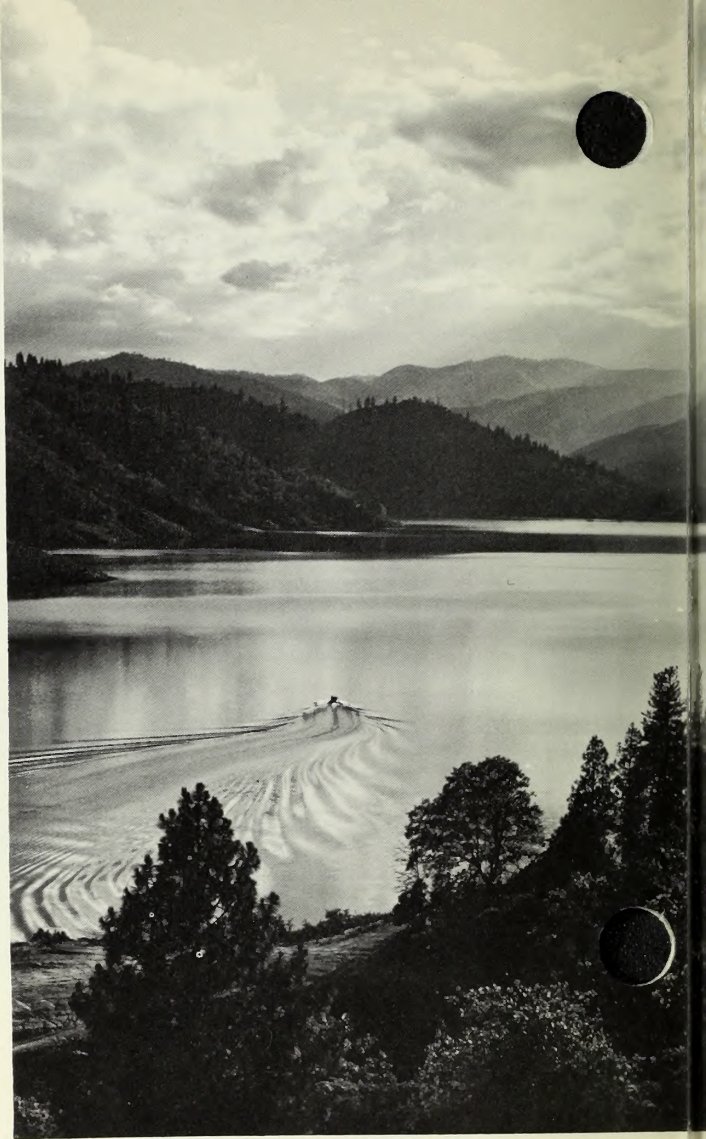
Does all this mean you cannot enjoy this heritage from the past? Certainly not. Many of the sites have been designated as Historical Landmarks or National Monuments. Others are marked on maps, or set aside by designation by the agency concerned. These are yours to examine and wonder at, to see and admire, but they must be left as they are found, to be enjoyed by those who will come later.

So, who knows, you may some day wander upon your own private, undiscovered, prehistoric site. If you do, look at it, enjoy it, photograph it, and report it, to the nearest Government office of the agency responsible for the land.

But leave it undisturbed.



Foot washin'.

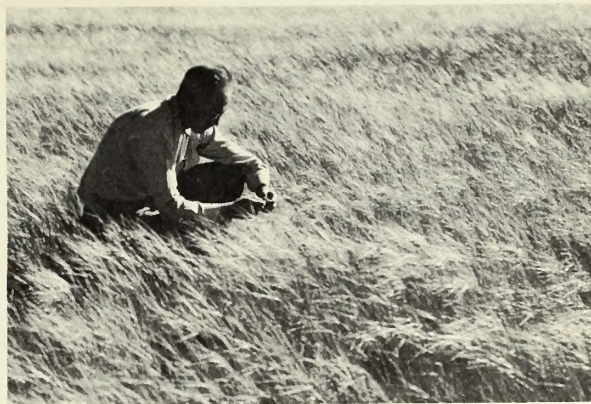


Parched but proud.

Summe



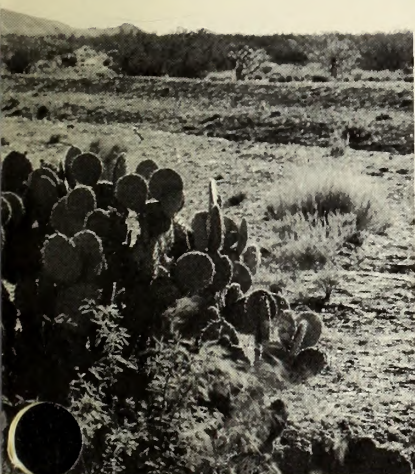
ripple.



Windblown.



Peek at the peaks.



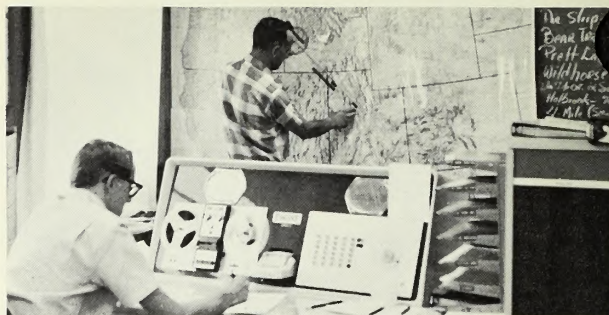
Room to Roam

America still has room to roam. The 458-million-acre public domain sprawls over 11 Western States from the Sonoran Desert to Alaska's Arctic. Here is room to refresh the soul, room to wander and ponder. It is your land, unique in vastness yet managed for multiple-use by the Bureau of Land Management. Its value is hardly realized, its resources hardly tapped, its beauty known to only a few, its potential for recreation and wildlife virtually unlimited. As BLM's stock in trade, room to roam will continue to symbolize the opportunities of our last frontier.



By **ROGER R. ROBINSON**
Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center

Plane view of a fireline in Alaska's West Fork area.



Dispatcher Ken Weatherby (seated) receives a fire call. Dispatcher Barney Lewis measures flight distance and time.



Firefighting crew climbs aboard for quick flight to fire in southern Idaho.

Fire ravaged over a million acres of forest and range lands in Alaska and Idaho during 1966—about 93 percent of the total losses reported by the Bureau of Land Management for the year. Not since 1957 has the public domain suffered such high losses.

The stage was set in eastern Alaska and southern Idaho when below-normal precipitation last winter ex-

LESSON ON THE RUN

Heaviest BLM fire losses in decade give Boise Interagency Fire Center fruitful exercise in procedures

tended throughout the summer; in Idaho an all-time low precipitation record was set. Lightning and wind spread fires through tinder-dry fuels. In the Magic Valley area of Idaho one range fire burned over 55,000 acres in the first 5½ hours! In Alaska, the largest fire covered 225,000 acres.

Fire seasons and fire occurrences may vary widely from year to year, and no fire control organization can reasonably afford to equip itself to meet annually the threat of "worst fire years" which only occur periodically. A normal fire year therefore is determined statistically and a fire organization designed to effectively meet the fire load of this normal year. In a normal fire year, all districts in a State seldom will be

hit by severe fire situations at the same time; therefore, the fire organizations of several districts are so designed that their resources may be shifted interdistrict to meet the varying fire situations within the State. This mobility of forces assures effective fire control as well as overall economy.

Fire Planning Analysis

BLM districts are not yet equipped to handle the fire load of a normal fire year as evidenced by the fire loss record. The Bureau is therefore currently conducting a detailed fire planning analysis of all its public domain lands to evaluate the resources, the fire problems and management objectives, and to determine the fire organization and funding needed to provide adequate protection in a normal fire year. Until this planning is completed in 1969, BLM is keeping changes in its present fire organization to a minimum. One feasible change was recognized and initiated on July 1, 1965, the establishment of the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

The BIFC has a multiagency mission. Within BLM it provides logistical support to the initial attack capabilities of the several districts and coordination of the fire-control efforts in the 11 Western States and Alaska. It also operates a training center and develops training programs in all phases of fire control; heads up all air operations in BLM; develops technical and professional fire planning and program management; develops standards, manuals, and guidelines in fire-control designs; tests Bureau communications systems and operates a centralized fire dispatch center. Within the Department of the Interior, it provides logistical support in fire control to the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. When new facilities are established in about 2 years, the Forest Service will become a working partner and BIFC will be truly an interdepartmental fire-control facility.

Principle Explained

BIFC operates on the principle that the specialized services and sporadic heavy demands of manpower, equipment, and supplies cannot be afforded by each of the local management districts. The local districts therefore are designed to handle normally expected needs of initial attack on fires and additional support of any type is obtained from BIFC. Has this plan worked?

BIFC was set up in July 1965 at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, in temporary quarters loaned by the Idaho National Guard. Since then it has acquired certain supplies and personnel, contracted for a C-47 transport

and B-17 air tanker, and set up a dispatch center. These facilities were set up at Gowen Field since most support and much of the specialized services provided in fire control today involve aircraft—transport of fire crews, use of smokejumpers, aerial tankers, paracargo delivery and fire reconnaissance. Fires occurred in 1966 in Utah, Montana, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, and Alaska. All needed control assistance not available locally. Some were Forest Service fires, some National Park Service, but most were BLM. BIFC went to work.

Manpower Processed

BIFC used contract and charter aircraft, and, during large fire-crew movements, Forest Service and military aircraft. A total of 9,300 personnel were processed to and from fires through the BIFC facilities; an additional 2,700 were dispatched by BIFC directly from home stations to fires but did not pass through the center. These firefighters were, for the most part, organized trained crews of Spanish-American transient workers from western Idaho and Indian crews from several States; for example, Shoshone and Bannocks from Idaho; Colville, Nez Perce, and Spokanes from Washington; Paiutes and Utes from Utah; Blackfeet from Montana; and the Zuni, Papago, Hopi, Taos, Tortuga, Santa Domingo, Navajo, and Mora from New Mexico and Arizona.

Crews moving through Boise were quartered and fed. A total of 93 tons of fire equipment and supplies was processed through BIFC warehouses. Smokejumpers were sent to Alaska along with fire specialists from several States. And about \$700,000 in fire-crew wages were paid out at the center as crews were moved from the fires to their homes.

The interagency nature of BIFC must be stressed, for not only does it assist several agencies to meet their local fire problems, but it also requests and coordinates assistance received from these same agencies. It is truly a joint venture in fire control.

The processing of heavy emergency demands for manpower, equipment, transportation, overhead, and special services quickly exposes weak operational procedures, organizational, gaps, inadequate interagency agreements, and other weak planning. BIFC literally learned on the run. As each procedural problem arose, corrective steps immediately were taken to improve subsequent operations. The more complex needs for cooperative working agreements and contractual services will be worked on this winter so that BIFC may start the 1967 fire season with the full benefit of this year's experience.

MONTEZUMA'S TREASURE

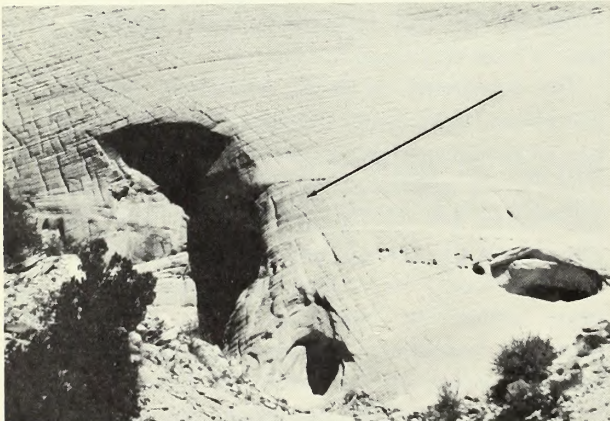
By FRED P. HOWARD

BLM Natural Resource Specialist, Kanab, Utah

Search goes on for "millions" in gold, silver, and gems supposedly buried in mountain near Kanab, Utah.



Bill Jons is digging a shaft he hopes will lead to Montezuma's buried gold.



Arrow points to original opening explored by treasure seekers.

You could walk down the streets of Kanab, Utah, in 1914 and soon sense a stir of excitement. Freddie Crystal, an old weatherbeaten prospector, was spreading the legend of Montezuma's treasure to every man, woman, and child. Ten million dollars worth of gold, silver, and precious gems were buried nearby, according to the legend. All the people had to do, Crystal told them, was to help him find the treasure and share in the loot.

So far, Montezuma's treasure is all legend and no gold, but the legend persists, and today a new search for the "buried treasure" is underway.

Freddie Crystal, who never lived to see his dream realized, was very convincing as he solicited volunteers to help him dig. He possessed a paper, supposed to be a reproduction of old Aztec petroglyphs carved on a rock somewhere in the area. If he could find the matching petroglyph, he could find the treasure.

The story goes that when Cortez came over to Mexico from Spain, Montezuma resisted the invasion. The resistance was a failure, however, and Montezuma's followers gathered up the deposed ruler's riches, headed north and buried them secretly in the mountains of what is now Utah, near the present town of Kanab (population 1,700).

Freddie Crystal's search lacked neither support nor excitement. For many long days he trudged back and forth across high mountains and deep arroyos, his eyes peeled for Indian carvings that would match the inscription he carried in his pocket. Finally one day, in Johnson Canyon, about 20 miles northeast of Kanab, he came to a sudden stop. Directly in front of him on a large open face red cliff was the inscription for which he had been searching. His eyes must have bugged; his heart must have pounded.

Freddie could not interpret the inscription, the story goes, but he now knew that the treasure was close by, buried somewhere in the rocks. But an exhaustive search failed to produce it.

Kanab oldtimers say that Freddie disappeared for a few years and went to Mexico. He returned with a map which he claimed was traced from a 400-year-old inscription found in a Mexican monastery. New enthusiasm soon ran rampant. With the newly acquired map, it wouldn't be long before the treasure was found. Freddie renewed his search, trying to match the topography of the land with the new information on the map.

In the fall of 1922 he climbed to the top of Sheep Mountain, looked up the canyon, stared at the red cliffs, observed the main canyon and its flanking draws. Then he looked at a large white mountain in the distance. Here it was. All features of the topography

perfectly with the map he brought back from Mexico. His shouts of joy reverberated through the canyon. Crystal had found about everything—except the small item of \$10 million worth of gold, silver, and gems.

He beat a path back to Kanab and told his story. Some believed he was on the right trail at last. People rallied for the big hunt. White Mountain was the spot.

Rooms Explored

They ascended steps cut into a precipitous slope leading to an opening high on the mountainside. Entering the opening, the treasure hunters found a large room, one end of which was blocked by rocks stuck together by mortar made of blue mud and grass from the valley floor. Since all of this was in accord with information on the old Monastery inscription, surely Montezuma's treasure was just behind the next wall.

Eagerly, Crystal and his confederates dug on. In the next room they found only a set of Ibex horns. Undaunted, they continued their exploration, as one

room led to another. Two years later the treasure still had not been found.

Time passed; Freddie Crystal passed to his reward, but the legend of the buried treasure persists. In recent years there has been a new surge of interest. This time it is Bill Jons, who lives near Kanab and holds a mineral lease on the site, who claims to know where the treasure may be hidden. With the aid of electric mine detectors and other devices, Jons claims to have pinpointed four separate hiding "rooms" untapped by previous explorations. Jons, who has brought in some equipment, has been digging and blasting. The going is slow but the enthusiasm—at least with Jons—is high, and he hopes to make a "strike" soon.

Thus, some 450 years after the Aztecs are said to have hid the treasure, the search goes on. Old White Mountain has shed many a rock from its shaggy cliffs. But she's still mistress of all she surveys—including Montezuma's millions—if they are there in those hard Utah rocks.



NEWS NOTES ON WORK OF THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

Commission Ponders "Maximum Benefit"

What constitutes the maximum benefit to the general public in public lands policy was one of three main topics considered by the Commission and its Advisory Council and Governors' Representatives meeting in Denver, September 16-17. (The Commission's report to the Congress and to the President must, by law, include recommendations which will enable the public lands to provide "the maximum benefit to the general public.") Other topics included: (1) Comparison of values—the proper role of consumptive uses of resources and economic development of the public lands; and (2) revenue-sharing and payments in lieu of taxes to State and local governments.

Representative Rivers Appointed

Representative Ralph J. Rivers, Democrat, Alaska, has been appointed to the Commission to succeed Representative Leo W. O'Brien of New York, who resigned

following his decision not to seek reelection. The appointment was made by House Speaker John W. McCormack in accordance with provisions of Public Law 88-606 which established the Commission. Both Rivers and O'Brien are members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs from which the six House appointees to the Commission must be selected. Three must be majority members; three are minority members.

Landstrom Represents Interior

Karl S. Landstrom, assistant to Secretary Stewart L. Udall, has been appointed to the Commission's Advisory Council as the Department's liaison representative. He replaces John A. Carver, Jr., who now represents the Federal Power Commission on the Council.

Public Meeting in Albuquerque

Citizens' views on public land problems in the Southwest were heard by the Commission in Albuquerque, N. Mex., on November 10-11. The meeting was intended especially for persons living in New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and adjacent areas.

The Commission plans to hold future meetings in Sacramento and Palm Springs, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Billings, Mont.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and an undetermined location in the Northwest.

In addition to Albuquerque, meetings have been held in Salt Lake City, Utah; four cities of Alaska; and Boston, Mass.

LAND OFFICE "REBORN"

*Pride and cooperation preserve
historical landmark in Ohio*

"We're doing a land office business!" The words might have been said 165 years ago by David Hoge from the doorway of the First Federal Land Office Building in Northwest Territory. This old log cabin was, and is, located in Steubenville, Ohio, and Mr. Hoge served as register for 40 years after his appointment by President Adams in 1800.

After the Revolutionary War, the new Congress was faced with the big task of surveying, selling, settling, and governing the vast virgin land west of the Allegheny Mountains. First, it enacted the Ordinance of 1785 providing all Government land in the so-called "Northwest Territory" would be divided into townships 6 miles square. Each township would be subdivided into 36 sections of 640 acres and priced at \$1 per acre. Surveying was started from a "Point of Beginning," 23 miles north of Steubenville near what is now East Liverpool, Ohio.

For the next 15 years land sales were slow. Few people wanted a lonely life in a vast and unfriendly "long rifle" wilderness, where white men were still being scalped. Forts were built to protect Government surveyors and early settlers, but aside from a few brave squatters, the land remained virtually uninhabited.

During the winter of 1799-1800 William Henry Harrison went to Congress as Ohio Territory's first Representative. He was appointed chairman of a committee to encourage pioneers to buy and settle the land. On May 10, 1800, Congress passed a law stating that individuals could purchase 320 acres, or more, directly from Federal Land Offices to be established within the



Territory. These would be located at Steubenville, Chillicothe, Marietta, and Cincinnati. The terms were one-quarter downpayment and the balance within 4 years.

Office Established

And so it was that David Hoge left Pittsburgh, probably traveling by boat down the Ohio to a site near Fort Steuben. Here he established the Federal Land Office and conducted business from July 2, 1800, until June 12, 1840, when all unsold lands were transferred to the office in Chillicothe.

July 2, 1800, must have been a memorable day in Steubenville. We learn from Mr. Hoge's ledger that on that busy day 24,060 acres of Government land were sold in 640-acre parcels, some of which, he noted, had not been surveyed. The buyers probably came from all walks of life; one thing they all had in common—courage and faith in the future and their country—and ours.

In 1801, Mr. Hoge bought lot No. 104 on the east side of North Third Street for \$50 and built the little log cabin used as the first Federal Land Office Building. This was also his home. We learn from old records that the building was moved several times, finally in 1828 to lot No. 61 on the west side of North Third Street where it was later encased in brick veneer and for over a century almost forgotten.

In the spring of 1940, Henry Roberts, from his barbershop across the street, excitedly phoned George J. Barthold, a prominent senior citizen, and reported, "They're tearing down our Land Office!" The logs were saved, largely through the efforts of Mr. Barthold; the late Elza Scott, president of the Jefferson County Historical Society, and the late Frank Thomas, secre-

By MRS. HOWARD H. MINOR
Steubenville, Ohio

of the Steubenville Automobile Club. The logs were numbered and stored in a barn west of Steubenville.

In 1941, through the combined efforts of the Land Office Park, Inc., the Daughters of 1812 and interested adults and schoolchildren, the cabin was reerected on U.S. Route No. 22, west of Steubenville, where it stood for almost a quarter of a century. In 1963 the highway had to be widened and again the cabin faced removal or destruction. But, like the proverbial cat with nine lives, it survived, due to the combined efforts of the citizens of Steubenville and Jefferson County who realized its historical value.

Campaign Started

The writer and Mrs. Earl G. Snyder approached George J. Barthold to see what could be done. These three citizens became a Steering Committee to "Save the Land Office." We contracted city and county officials, the chamber of commerce, patriotic organizations, women's clubs, men's clubs, and many other groups and individuals. The result was a unanimous: "It's a good idea; we'll help!" It thrilled us to know we lived and worked in a town whose population has so much pride in its rich historical background.

Our plan: The city, under the leadership of Mayor Morgoss and city engineer Samuel N. Johnson, would provide labor; Jefferson County Commissioners Russell Hesske, Nick Calabria, Michael Blischak, and Leo J. Nolan would provide financial aid; the Steering Committee would coordinate the work. The cooperation was excellent—and the details endless.

Working through the Governor's office, Ohio State Highway Department, and local governing bodies we acquired a perfect site—a little over 1½ acres in size, triangular in shape, and bordered by U.S. Routes Nos. 22 and 7 near the Fort Steuben Bridge over the Ohio River. The logs were renumbered, carefully hauled to Orrville and treated with preservative. Several logs from an old barn were donated to replace foundation logs badly rotted. Some of the chimney stones are from the old wharf, probably where Mr. Hoge landed near the original site of the Land Office Building. The roof is covered with hand-hewn shakes—no two alike. A driveway leads to the flagstone walk; a parking lot is adjacent. The shutters are not authentic, but deemed necessary for protection. Outside, the original Star Spangled Banner, with its 15 stars and 15 stripes, flies on special days as was done 166 years ago. A beautiful Ohio State historical marker gives a brief history of the building.

The park grounds are lovely with 52 trees and shrubs native to this area in 1800. Most were presented by

garden clubs, the Girl Scouts, Steubenville Realtors Association, civic groups, and individuals. Inside are furnishings and antiques of the period from 1800–40. The center light and wall brackets are duplicates of those used in the Printer's Shop in Williamsburg, Va.

Relics and Furniture

Furniture includes a plank table, corner cupboard, three Windsor and arrow-back chairs, settee and bench, standup desk, a clock. Smaller pieces include an old surveyor's compass and chain by Goldsmith Chandlee, rifles, powder horns, bullet molds and the brass candleholder used in the first log Courthouse in Steubenville in 1805. Also are many maps and copies of original land grants, including one labeled "Plat of the lands northwest of the Ohio River, which by law are directed to be sold at Steubenville"—signed by Rufus Putnam, the surveyor general. A large display case contains a blanket woven here in 1816, a complete set of tools for making bullets, a turkey call, cornhusker, and other items.

The land office is open from Memorial Day to Labor Day, 1 to 5 p.m. except on Monday. Volunteer hostesses include members of the Steubenville Women's Club, the Junior Women's Club, Pilot Club, Sunset Club, DAR, Daughters of 1812, High School Historical Society, Business and Professional Club, city and county officials' wives.

Rededication ceremonies were held July 4, 1965. The program listed 84 individuals and groups who had given time, talents, or money toward making this dream come true.

It has been a terrific challenge—a lot of fun, and not without a few headaches. We have preserved that priceless historical building, but perhaps our greatest achievement is the spirit of unity and cooperation which developed among the people in our community. We're proud of our town, its history, and its people.



First Federal Land Office Building in the Seven Ranges of the Northwest Territory as it stands today in Steubenville, Ohio.

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 31 • NUMBER 165

Thursday, August 25, 1966 • Washington, D.C.

Notices

Bureau of Land Management

[Montana 073706]

MONTANA

Notice of Classification

August 15, 1966.

Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1411-151) and the regulations in 43 CFR Parts 2410 and 2417, public lands within the area described below together with any lands therein that may become public lands in the future are classified for retention for multiple use management. The described public lands are segregated from appropriation under the Homestead, Desert Land, and Allotment laws (43 U.S.C. p. 7, 43 U.S.C. p. 9, and 25 U.S.C. 331), and from sale under section 2002 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1711).

There were no comments received following publication of the notice of proposed classification (31 F.R. 7914). No adverse comments were received at the public hearing on the proposed classification which was held on August 10, 1966. The record showing endorsements of the classification made by members of the public attending the hearing is on file and can be examined in the Malta District Office, Malta, Mont., and the Land Office, Billings,

LAND

for

PEOPLE

*A report on public land classification
2 years after Congress authorized it*

“... public lands within the area described . . . are classified for retention for multiple-use management.”

With these words printed in *The Federal Register*, the Bureau of Land Management classified 614,700 acres in Valley County, Mont., and set into motion a pattern for the classification of public lands under the 1964 Classification and Multiple-Use Act. The act relates to the remaining lands of the original public domain.

A little more than 2 years after Congress enacted this historic bit of legislation we can ask ourselves, How are we coming along with the job? Do the people really care what happens to these lands? Do they realize values involved—room to roam (458 million acres), places to hunt and fish, grass for livestock, wildlife, timber, mineral deposits, outdoor recreational opportunities, and natural areas? Will they speak out and help the Government make the important land decisions the Nation faces?

The answer is clear: We are making progress with the classification job; the people do care.

By FRANKLIN BRADFORD
Editor, "Our Public Lands"

Program Gets Rolling

A floodtide of activity is beginning to surge. We are out to determine, as the law directs, what public lands should be kept in Federal ownership, and managed for various uses; what public lands should be sold or exchanged. We are beginning to get the answers. Through public meetings, we are finding out what the people themselves want to do with the public lands.

Long months were spent in designing and testing procedures and in making revisions found necessary. Money has now been appropriated. Work instructions have set wheels into motion. In the public land States, discussions between BLM and the public are going on.

What does classification of the public land involve? It involves a long, hard look at the lands to see how they can best serve all of the people—serve them immediately; serve them in the years ahead. It requires many local meetings, studies, and consultations. The people are partners in this all-important task. They are displaying keen interest in the future of the public lands.

At the time this is written, two areas have been classified for multiple-use under Federal ownership. These include the Valley County, Mont., acreage, and 265,000 acres in Oneida County, Idaho. Approaching



Public hearings give land users and others a voice in arriving at land classification decisions.

the final stage of consideration for possible multiple-use classification were 526,900 acres in Mohave County, Ariz.; 920,600 acres in Eddie and Lea Counties, N. Mex.; and 89,708 acres in Lane County, Oreg.

“Public Interest” is Factor

How much public land will be classified for sale, exchange, or disposal? It's too early to say, but there appears to be no chance of large-scale disposals. Every parcel considered must be weighed against the “public interest” factor, and the views of State and local governmental officials and private persons must be obtained. The Government has been disposing of public land for many years under a variety of laws, and this will continue. This is particularly important to local towns and communities, because it means land for community growth.

During the coming months, many meetings will be held by BLM throughout the public land States to talk over classification for various parcels of public land. In every instance, we will seek answers to the key questions posed by the law itself—should this land be kept in Federal ownership and managed for multiple-use; should it be sold or transferred to other ownerships? The people themselves will help decide.



Land classifying calls for on-the-ground studies to determine best uses.

PUBLIC SALE BULLETIN BOARD

This is a compilation of the most up-to-date information possible on transactions and future sales of public lands by land offices of the Bureau of Land Management. Any details on land descriptions, prices, and other information pertinent to sales must be obtained from the individual land offices. When possible, all sales are scheduled far enough in advance so ample notice can be given in Our Public Lands. Any sale listed can be canceled on short notice, due to many administrative and technical reasons, so interested purchasers should always check with the local land office. A listing of BLM Land Offices with addresses is found on the opposite page.

ARIZONA

Public Sales Tracts

160 acres, Cochise County. 1½ mi. south of Interstate 10, 10 mi. east of Bowie. County road access. Flat to rolling, agricultural potential. Utilities. No improvements. Appraised \$70 per acre.

40.96 acres, Cochise County, 5 mi. southwest of Apache. Traversed by State 80. Electricity, telephone. Grazing. Appraised \$40 per acre.

2 parcels totalling 120 acres, Graham County. 1½ mi. northeast of Duncan. County road. Electricity, natural gas. Steep to rolling foothills. Limited potential for scattered homesites. Appraised \$75 per acre.

400 acres, Cochise County, 20 mi. north of Benson. No public access, no utilities. Suitable for grazing. Appraised \$30 per acre.

160 acres, Cochise County, 3 mi. west of Fairbanks. Access by 4-wheel drive only. No utilities, no improvements. Grazing. Appraised at \$60 per acre.

120 acres, Cochise County, 6 mi. east of Bisbee. Hardtop access. No utilities, no improvements. Suitable for grazing. Appraised \$70 per acre.

CALIFORNIA

(Riverside Office)

Public Sale Tracts

8.58 acres, San Diego County. Appraised \$14,400.

171 acres, San Bernardino County, east of Barstow. Appraised \$27,400.

CALIFORNIA

(Sacramento Office)

2 tracts, 40 acres each, 6 and 15 mi. south of Yreka, Siskiyou County. Gentle to steep slope; shallow, rocky soil. Appraised \$1,200 each.

211 acres, 12 mi. north-northwest of Mount Shasta Peak, Siskiyou County. Shallow, rocky soil. Appraised \$8,000.

160 acres, 5 mi. southwest of Alturas, Modoc County. Gently rolling; stony soil. Appraised \$16,000.

3 parcels, 40 mi. southeast of Susanville, Lassen County. Poor soil; 35-day growing season. Grazing. Appraisals: 40 acres, \$1,600; 160 acres, \$5,600; 320 acres, \$9,600.

About ¼ acre, totally isolated by private lands, Santa Clara County. Appraised \$100.

IDAHO

Public Sale Tracts

40 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Moreland. County road; 13 acres cultivated and irrigated. Limited grazing. Appraised \$830.

40 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Moreland. County road, 6 acres cultivated and irrigated. Rocky, limited grazing. Appraised \$740.

80 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Moreland. County road. Sagebrush-grass. Grazing; some farm potential. Appraised \$1,040.

80 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Moreland. Sagebrush-grass. Grazing; some farming potential. Appraised \$1,040.

120 acres, 10½ mi. northwest of Moreland. Range road. Undulating. Sagebrush-grass cover. Grazing. Appraised \$1,320.

280 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Moreland. Undulating, sagebrush-grass. Mostly grazing. Range road. Appraised \$3,080.

160 acres, 8 mi. northwest of Moreland, 1½ mi. south of U.S. 26. Rocky, undulating. Silt loam shallow and rocky. Near county road. Fencing along most north boundary, part west boundary. Grazing. Appraised \$1,760.

80 acres, 2 mi. north of Tabor. Near connecting road. Undulating, rocky outcrops. Grazing. Appraised \$880.

320 acres, 5 mi. northwest of Aberdeen. County road. Sagebrush-grass suitable for grazing. Appraised \$3,200.

200 acres, 7 mi. west Aberdeen. Access. Silt loam varies in depth. Sagebrush-grass. 44 acres farming potential. Appraised \$2,000.

40 acres near Idaho Falls, Henry Creek drainage. 3 acres can be dry farmed. No direct access. Appraised \$480.

40 acres near Idaho Falls, Henry Creek drainage. Gently sloping to very steep. 6 acres can be dry farmed. Dirt road. Appraised \$600.

120 acres, 9 mi. east of Salmon. Steep, mountainous. Sagebrush, bunchgrass. No direct access. Grazing. Appraised \$1,200.

40 acres, 7 mi. west Leadore. 20 acres sub-irrigated pasture, 12 acres creek bottom, 8 acres dry grazing land. Pasture grasses, alder, willow and sagebrush. Gravelled road. Eight-mile Creek crosses subdivision. Appraised \$3,240.

240 acres, near Melba, on Hat Butte. Near paved road. About 40 acres farming potential; rest usable for grazing. Appraised \$8,800.

160 acres, near Melba, southside of Powers Butte. Near county road.

road. Rolling, some slopes. Sagebrush-cheatgrass. 100 acres irrigated farming potential. Appraised \$6,600.

200 acres on rim above Snake River, northwest of Melba. County road. Shadscale, budsage with cheatgrass. 60 acres irrigated farming potential; 95 acres grazing, 45 acres wasteland. Appraised \$6,000.

305.88 acres. 1½ mi. north of Walters Ferry. State 45 access. Level to steep. About 165 acres good farming potential; 100 acres usable for grazing; 41 acres wasteland. Appraised \$22,000.

352.08 acres, 2 mi. north Walters Ferry. State 45 access. Rolling to steep. Irrigated farming potential on 185 acres. 160 acres grazing. Appraised \$20,800.

40 acres, 10 mi. northwest of Minidoka. Undulating, shallow sandy, silt loam. Cheatgrass and forbs. Appraised \$2,000.

MONTANA

Public Sale Tracts

2 tracts, 11 mi. north of Harlem, Blaine County. Grazing. No range improvements. Appraised: 400 acres, \$700; 320 acres, \$4,600.

2 tracts, 50 mi. east of Miles City, Custer County. Grassland, steep, rough. No stockwater facilities. Appraised: 320 acres, \$3,800; 315 acres, \$7,600.

40 acres, 4 mi. west of Chinook, Blaine County. Access. Grazing, non-irrigable, no improvements. Appraised \$800.

NEW MEXICO

Public Sale Tracts

40 acres, Roosevelt County. Level to slightly rolling. Electricity and telephone. Appraised \$12.50 to \$25 per acre.

160 acres, Roosevelt County. Level to slightly rolling. Electricity and telephone. Appraised \$12.50 to \$25 per acre.

40 acres, 10 mi. west of Pinon, Otero County. Submountainous rangeland. One-eighth of mile from ranch road, 10 miles from State Road 506. No utilities. Appraised \$15 per acre.

2 tracts containing 361.59 acres, 6 mi. southwest of Winston. Limited access. No utilities. Rolling hills to steep mountains; shallow soils, grama grass, pinon-juniper trees, mountain mahogany, oak brush. 289 acres appraised at \$11 per acre; 74 acres appraised at \$13.50 per acre.

NEVADA

Public Sale Tracts

480 acres, 9 mi. north of Pahrump. Too rough for cultivation. Local road access.

5 acres on Highway 50 New Pass, near Churchill County boundary, 35 mi. from Middlegate. Zoned commercial, suitable for business.

5 acres, ½ mi. east of Winnemucca, Humboldt County. Gently rolling, Klucny Canyon road access. Zoned for homesites and compatible uses. City water and electricity.

(Small parcels ranging in size from 1 to 40 acres in Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, are offered for sale at monthly auctions. Primarily suitable for urban or suburban development. Appraised values range from \$1,000 to \$75,000. For current listings write the Reno Land Office.)

UTAH

Public Sale Tracts

555.28 acres, Carbon County, 3 mi. northwest of Price. County road. Stockwater available at Price River. Appraised at \$2,800.

80 acres, Emery County, 3 mi. north of Elmo. Grazing. Good access. Appraised at \$420.

WASHINGTON

320 acres, north edge of Roza Project 5½ mi. north of Sunnyside, Yakima County. Limited grazing, no irrigation. Mostly too rough for cultivation. Best use for grazing. Appraised \$4,100. (Sale Jan. 9, 10:30 a.m., BLM Land Office, Portland, Oreg.)

WYOMING

Public Sale Tracts

1,028 acres (4 parcels), 25 mi. northeast of Sheridan, Sheridan County. Appraised \$13,890. 1,080 acres. Same location. Appraised \$21,000. Rough, rolling, grazing land. No access.

160 acres, 9 mi. southwest of Alzada, Montana, in Crook County, Wyoming. Access by county road from U.S. 212. Grazing land. Appraised \$1,820.

240 acres, 19 mi. north of Casper, Natrona County. Access by dirt road. Grazing land. Appraised \$3,480.

40 acres. Isolated. 11 mi. southeast of Laramie, Albany County. Near level, grazing land. Sandy soil. Highway access. Appraised \$615.

40 acres, 20 mi. northwest of Pinedale, Sublette County, near route to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. Rough, mountainous, grazing land. Access by improved dirt road to paved highway. Appraised \$475.

2 tracts, 30 mi. southeast of Pinedale, Sublette County. Scattered pine trees. Grazing land. Spring water. Serviced by improved dirt road. Appraised: 160 acres, \$2,150; 480 acres, \$6,500.

30 acres, 4 mi. west of Hyattville, Big Horn County. Isolated, range land. Poor access. Appraised \$610.

Bureau of Land Management Land Offices

ALASKA:

555 Cordova St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
516 Second Ave.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

ARIZONA:

Federal Bldg., Room 204
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025

CALIFORNIA:

Federal Bldg., Room 4017
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
1414 Eighth St.
Riverside, Calif. 92502

COLORADO:

14027 Federal Bldg.
Denver, Colo. 80202

IDAHO:

323 Federal Bldg.
Boise, Idaho 83701

MONTANA:

(N. Dak., S. Dak.):
Federal Bldg.
316 North 26th St.
Billings, Mont. 59101

NEVADA:

Federal Bldg., 300 Booth St.
Reno, Nev. 89505

NEW MEXICO (Okla.):

Federal Bldg.
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

OREGON:

729 Northeast Oregon St.
Portland, Oreg. 97232

UTAH:

Eighth Floor, Federal Bldg.
125 South State St.
P.O. Box 11505
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

WASHINGTON:

729 Northeast Oregon St.
Portland, Oreg. 97232

WYOMING (Nebr., Kans.):

2120 Capitol Ave.
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001

ALL OTHER STATES:

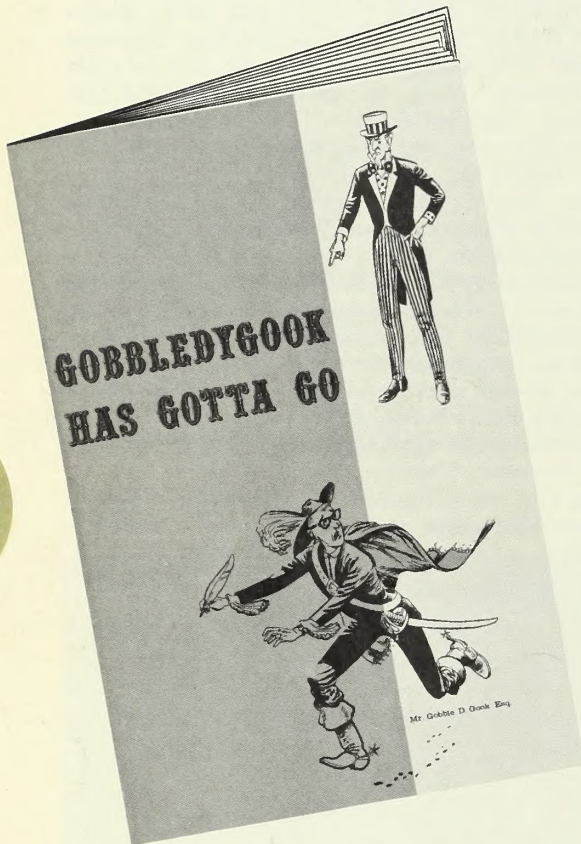
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Silver Spring, Md. 20910

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